

29 7/9 ✓

335 Rd/17-9-97
245 Rd/9-7-97

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1840

DATED 5th April 97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Passing orders on report submitted by the 1st of Feb. on petition from Swami nadha Ayar of Tanjore. At prayer for a reduction of assessment imposed on his lands.

100
1000

BACK PAPERS.

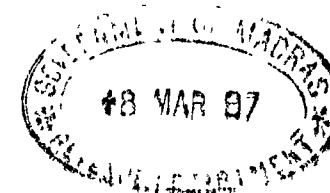
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	C/No 3577/97						

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



From The Board of Revenue
Revenue Settlement Land
Records and Agriculture
Madras

No. 1637 This

Order

Dated 4th March 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

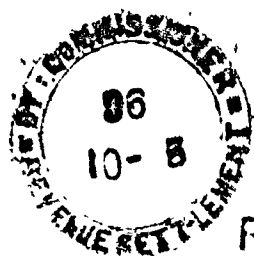
Submitting to Govern-
ment the report called
for in G.O. 20.15.97 dated
28th April 1896 on the appra-
petition of Saminada &

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

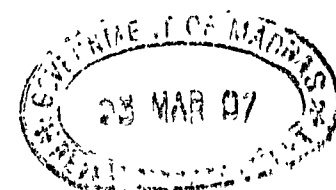
FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



Q/o.
PETITION
0247

REVENUE DEPT.



The Government of Madras.

The humble appeal petition

of Taminatha S. Mirasdar of Mulargudi Village, Annamalai Taluk, District of Tanjore, attached to Kodavayal post, Annamalai Taluk, Tanjore District.

Most Honoured
and
Respected Sir.

The above-named petitioner begs to bring the following few lines to your Honoured
kind Consideration and favourable order.

1. The humble petitioner petitioned to the Board of Revenues on the heavy assessment of his share in the above-named Mulargudi Village, in his petition dated 2nd May 1875, which was referred to the Deputy Commissioner of the V. Party at Tanjore for report.
2. Mr. Vallabhiswami Rao, the Assistant Commissioner who was deputed to inspect the spots stated in the Board's petition, came and inspected only Tellingapuram a hamlet attached to the above Mulargudi Village. On his report it was...

an endorsement from the Board dated 10th October 1895. The above endorsement is here-
- with Submitted for the kind perusal of the honorable members of the Board.

3. From the Board's endorsement it is clear that the Assistant Commissioner has reported that my patta lands need no reduction of assessment on the plea that the soil classification is fair.

4. I awaited to the arrival of the Assistant Commissioner to my village. The Assistant Commissioner never came to Chulungudi and never inspected even a small portion of my lands. But he came to Sellyapuram a hamlet attached to Chulungudi Patta. On this State of Contention how the Assistant Commissioner reported in the above manner and how the Board came to this conclusion, the Government itself will consider.

5. In para 1 of the Board's proceedings the Board has stated that the increase of assessment on my patta is only 9 percent which is moderate. The Settlement authorities have wrongly entered the Oyamash (Revenue) assessment in Col. 4 of the Settlement

rough patta as Rs 174-10-3p. instead of entering (Rs 147-15-7 of my Revenue patta. In regard to the Revenue patta the increase of assessment on my Settlement patta comes to 26 percent. The above two patta are known to be submitted.

6. In para 2 of the Board's proceedings the Board has stated that the outturn accounts produced by me relate only to one year, and do not show the area for which the outturn is recorded.

I have submitted three Haslie's outturn accounts to the Assistant Commissioner. In this State how the Assistant Commissioner has reported that the outturn accounts relate only to one year. As a matter of fact generally the Miradars of Tanjore District do not enter the area for which the outturn is recorded. For, all the lands in their (petition) possession are cultivated without waste. I have not yet received the outturn accounts which were submitted to the Assistant Commissioner. I have got outturn accounts and lease deeds for 10 Haslies. The Assistant Commissioner asked me for one year's outturn accounts. But I have submitted 3 year's accounts.

7. The lands of my village are irrigated by the

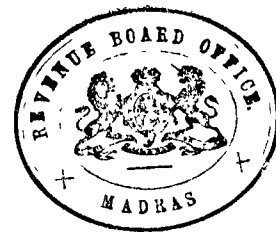
Pettarasanar the last branch of the Solasodamungu otherwise called the Todamuruttu. The lands are in the tail end of the irrigation.

8. The lands of the villages are in a low level and the soils are of Salty kind. The actual outturn according to my own accounts is only 63 Kalamas per betu. i.e. 9 Kalamas per betu. Thus the half bet comes at Rs. 1.

9. The original rates of my pattah lands were only Rs 8 and; at the time of issuing rough pattahs. In the hearing of appeal Mr. J. Krishnamurti. Sengar the Dy Commissioner of No. II Party raised the original classification by one Sot. By which all the lands of my pattah were classed at 8 Rs rate. Now the above Dy. Commissioner raised the original classification by one Sot at the time of the Government in Council itself will consider this will be very clear to the Government to see the rough pattah herewith submitted.

Under the Circumstances stated above the Government in Council will favourably consider the humble petitioner's grievances and reduce the heavy assessment which is unbearable by me.

16-3-96



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 4th March — 1897.

No. 1637 M.

READ

the following letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, in charge of Party No. II, Tanjore, dated 5th June 1896 No. 171/B.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings + Communicating No. 2252 M. dated 6th May 1896, I have the honor to submit the following report.

1. G.O. Rev. Dept. to Assistant Commissioner in charge of No. II Party with a request to make a careful inspection of the lands of the petitioner Saminada Iyer and report the result at an early date.

2. I inspected the lands of the Appellant Saminada Iyer, Pattadar No. 2 of Mulangudi Village, Nannilam Taluk, and tested the Soil.

3. The appellant complains of the assessment of his lands as being too heavy and urges the following grounds:—

(1) that the Village is irrigated by the Pettarasanar, the last branch of the

Sholastudamaniyan

Sholashudamaniyar and that his lands lie at the tail end;

(2) that the lands of his village are on a low level and the soils are of Salty kind;

(3) that the actual outturn according to his accounts is 9 Kalamas per acre; (i.e.) half the net income comes to Rs 4 per acre;

(4) that the original rates of assessment of his patta lands were only Rs 8 and 7 per acre; but they were raised by the Deputy Commissioner during the hearing of appeals; and (5) that the increase of assessment of his lands is not 9 per cent, as stated in the Board's Proceedings No. 5386 dated 10th October 1895 but 26 per Cent.

4. There is no complaint in regard to dry rates. The appellant holds lands in the marginally noted Survey nos. Leaving the last three numbers (viz) 68, 70 and 75 which will be referred to later on, the other fields lie in the Centre of the Village around the

nos. 99, 108
110, 117, 120, 122,
125, 103, 104, 109
47, 68, 70 and 75

the Vattam and are not subject to any disadvantage. Their classification as Regar-loam 2nd Sort seems to be fair. In regard to S. Nos. 68, 70 and 75 and 71 which lie between S. Nos. 75 and 70, the original classification was Regar-clay 2nd Sort, but when the appellant objected to the assessment, the Deputy Commissioner of No. II Party enhanced it by raising the classification to Regar-loam 2nd Sort. I tested the soil of these fields and found it to be regar-clayey and not loamy. Further the said nos and also S. No. 72 which lies between S. Nos. 75 and 69, and also S. No. 73 which adjoins S. No. 68 are all subject to submersion during the floods; Channel (S. No. 66) receives the drainage of lands higher up and through its branch (S. No. 67) has to discharge it into the Kungalancheri channel S. Nos. 80 and 81, but, as this channel also receives

receives the drainage of a large extent of lands and as the Mungikudi channel water (S. No. 84) also finds its way into the Kangalancheri channel through a breach, the drainage of channel nos 66 and 67 is obstructed and the crops of the abovementioned fields are submerged.

During my inspection, I found Stubble on 2 or 3 small plots in S. No. 68, 69 and 70 and there were traces of crops on other portions having been damaged. Also S. Nos. 71, 72, 73 and 75 were affected. Even if the Mungikudi channel be provided with a head sluice and the breach closed, the drainage of Kangalancheri channel itself is sufficient to obstruct the drainage of channel nos 66 and 67 and the fields in question are likely to be submerged during floods. I therefore beg to recommend that the classification of the said Survey nos viz 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 75 be reduced from Regar-loam

Regar-loam 2nd Sort 4-2 to Regar clay 3rd Sort 3-3. The relief to the appellant and other Pattadars will be Rs 12-12 and Rs 50-5 respectively, as will be seen from the following financial statement.

	as per Revenue accounts						as per Settlement account				as per present proposal		Decrease		Percentage of Revenue and Settlement assessment	Percentage of Revenue and proposed assessment.
	Extent		assessment													
	as a	as a	as a	as a	as a	as a	as a	as a	as a	as a	as a	as a				
On Petitioner's holding in S. No. 68, 70, 75	8	10	63	8	2	6	37	51	0	38	4	12	12	-20	-40	
On other Pattadars holding Lands in S. No. 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 75	29	10	190	0	5	31	4	236	8	186	3	50	5	+25	-2	
Petitioner's Patta wet holding	22	50	164	4	8	22	9	176	12	164	0	12	12	+7	0	

If relief be given, there will be no increase by Settlement on petitioner's patta. The Appellant's contention that the increase by Settlement is 26 per cent is wrong. He has based his calculation upon the Revenue assessment of Rs 143-3-2 on wet holding as per patta of Fasli. 1297. Pertaining to

Subsequent changes, the assessment for Revenue Accounts in the Fasli 1302 preceding the Settlement was Rs 164-4-8 and the increase by Settlement was therefore 9 per cent. In regard to the appellant's contention that the value of the net produce is only Rs 4 per acre, I beg to observe that the documents on which the appellant bases his calculation are loose Eadyan leaves which give no details of the extent of land cropped and therefore unreliable. It is true that the petitioner's village is irrigated last by the Pattarasannar, a branch of the Sholashudamanigut but the irrigation is placed in the 1st class as it lies west of the Mayavaram-Tiruvalur road and it cannot be altered.

5. I beg to submit herewith a sketch showing the proposed alterations in classification and other connected papers as per accompanying list.

Read

Read also the following reference thereon dated 23rd June 1896:-

The Assistant Commissioner is requested to examine the Sub Soils, if he has not already done so, and report whether the reductions proposed by him are really called for, considering the quality of the Soil as compared with the adjacent fields with which they were originally clubbed into one block. The effect of the reduction proposed by the Assistant Commissioner is to lower the old assessment in one case (S.20.75) by Rs 4 an acre, that is from Rs 10 to Rs 6, and to confirm the old assessment in the third case. The original classification of the field was fixed by experienced classifiers and Head classifiers as 3.2. At the time of actual introduction of Settlement, the classification was raised to 4.2, but

the

The Assistant Commissioner proposes to reduce it to 3.3 or one sort below the original classification. Further examination of the Soil and a careful comparison of it with the Soil of the adjacent fields on the west and South should be made, and the result reported at an early date. It should also be stated how long the fields remain submerged and whether the adjacent fields are not similarly liable to Submersion. The old rates of assessment of Nos. 69, 71, 72 and 73 should also be stated.

Read also the following letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement in charge of Party No. V
Tanjore, dated 3rd September 1896 No. $\frac{285}{B}$:-

With reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 23rd June 1896, on Petition Register No. 457 of 1896, I have the honor to

to report that I examined the Sub Soils of fields Nos 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 75 on 16th May last, and found them to be regar-clayey and reported the fact in my letter No. 171 dated 5th June 1896. After receipt of the Board's Proceedings of the 23rd June 1896, I again inspected the said fields and others lying on the west, and South of them, (viz) Nos 78, 77, 76, 74, 65, 64, 63, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56. Survey Nos 78, 77, 76, 74, & Nos 68 to 73, and 75 are irrigated by a different distributory channel, and the Surplus water of these fields drain into channel No. 67, while S Nos 51 to 56, and 63 to 65, which lie in the hamlet of Settiyapuram are irrigated by another distributory channel, and their Surplus drains into channel No. 19. The drainage of Settiyapuram lands is far better than that of fields Nos 68 to 78. During
my

the Assistant Commissioner proposes to reduce it to 3.3 or one sort below the original classification. Further examination of the Soil and a careful comparison of it with the Soil of the adjacent fields on the west and South should be made, and the result reported at an early date. It should also be stated how long the fields remain submerged and whether the adjacent fields are not similarly liable to Submersion. The old rates of assessment of nos. 69, 71, 72 and 73 should also be stated.

Read also the following letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement in charge of Party no. V
Tanjore, dated 3rd September 1896 no. $\frac{285}{13}$:-

With reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 23rd June 1896, on Petition Register no. 457 of 1896, I have the honor
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to report that I examined the Sub Soils of fields nos 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 75 on 16th May last, and found them to be regar-clayey and reported the fact in my letter no. 171 dated 5th June 1896. After receipt of the Board's Proceedings of the 23rd June 1896, I again inspected the said fields and others lying on the west, and South of them, (viz) nos 78, 77, 76, 74, 65, 64, 63, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56. Survey nos 78, 77, 76, 74, S nos 68 to 73, and 75 are irrigated by a different distributory channel, and the Surplus water of these fields drain into channel no. 67, while S nos 51 to 56, and 63 to 65, which lie in the hamlet of Settiyapuram are irrigated by another distributory channel, and their Surplus drains into channel no. 19. The drainage of Settiyapuram lands is far better than that of fields nos 68 to 78. During
my

the at my inspection on the 5th August, I noticed
to rec. paddy cultivation on S. nos 51, Seedlings
right on S. no. 52, and fields nos 53 to 56, 64 and
of the 65, in a condition fit for being ploughed,
of i while none of the fields nos 68 to 76 were
on cultivated: most of them (viz) nos 68, 69, 70,
an 71, 72, 73 and 75 were under water to
24 ft about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and nos 74 and 76 alone
ad. were in a condition fit for ploughing.
to Survey nos 68 to 76 were classified by
of Classifiers and Head classifiers as
3-2 regar clayey, 2nd Sort, and I also
reported in my letter no. 171 dated 5th June
1896 that the Soil is regar clayey as
the classified, and that the Soil is not
S. loamy, as altered by the Deputy
Commissioner during the hearing of
appeals without inspection of ground
in the Case of S. nos 68, 69, 70, 71 and 75.
Restoration of the original classification
of these Survey nos (ie) to 3-2 (regar clayey 2nd Sort)

would be sufficient but, as reported in
my letter no. 171 dated 5th June 1896, the
drainage of these fields and also of nos
72 and 73 is so very unsatisfactory that
I had to recommend reduction of
classification to 3-3. Though S. nos 74
and 76 lie close to these numbers, I have
not recommended reduction from their
present classification of 3-2, as they are
on a higher level, and not likely to be
affected much by floods. This view of mine
formed during the first inspection is
corroborated by the facts observed during
my Second inspection. (ie) nos 68, 69, 70, 71,
72, 73 and 75 were under water to about
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and that channel no. 67 was full,
and the Surplus of the said fields could
not drain into it. Survey nos 74 and 76
alone were in a condition fit for ploughing.
Though the Soil of S. nos 51 to 56 and 62 to 65
of Settiyapuram hamlet which lie South of
the S. nos recommended by me for reduction
is

is regar-clayey 2nd Sort, yet their drainage is so far Superior that they cannot be bracketed with the fields recommended for reduction, as the drainage of the latter is very unsatisfactory; though the soils may be the same, yet their classification seems to require differentiation by one Sort, on account of the disparity of drainage facilities.

2. With reference to the last para of the Board's Proceedings, I beg to report that nos 68 to 73 and 75 are according to my enquiry (vide the accompanying Karam's Statement) submerged from the middle of July to September, and again during the North East monsoon (ie) in November, and December. The fields adjoining them on the west viz 74 and 76, 77 and 78, are subject to submersion, but only for a short time, and being on a higher level, they are not affected materially.

"The effect of the reduction proposed by the Assistant Commissioner is to lower the old assessment in one case (S. No. 75) by Rs 4 an acre (ie) from Rs 10 to Rs 6 and in another (No. 70) by one rupee, and to confirm the old assessment in the third case."

3. With reference to the Board's remark extracted in the margin, I beg to state that the remark was evidently based upon the figures given in the Statement in para 5 of Assistant Commissioner Mr R. Pattabhirama Rao's letter No. 264 dated 11-9-95.

The village of Mulangudi consisted of 4 hamlets, and 2 of these were under 'Mottamfaival' tenure. The lands in question were held under this tenure, according to which the lump assessment used to be entered in chitta against the total extent of holdings under different heads - dry, wet, garden and the average assessment per acre used to be adopted for purposes of calculation. The average old wet assessment per acre of Mulangudi lands was Rs 6-12-8, and the old assessment of field No. 75A

(3 ac. and 24 cents) according to this
average rate should be Rs 22-1, and not
32-9-1, as entered in the Statement
embodied in the Assistant Commissioner's
report of 11th September 1895 No. 264. The
above figure (viz) Rs 32-9-1 was adopted
from the rough chitta prepared at the
time of Settlement, but the figures given
in the rough chittas in the case of
'Mottampaisal' villages may not
represent the assessment of holdings
according to the average rate but
something more or less. For instance,
the revenue extent of the Appellant's
holding is 22 acres 50 cents and the
old assessment entered in the rough
chitta is Rs 164-4-8, while at the rate of
Rs 6-12-8 per acre, the old assessment
should have been Rs 152-13-0. I therefore
beg to submit that the Settlement
assessment of Rs 6 per acre as recommended
by

by me is less than the average old
assessment by ^{as to} 12-8 only in the case of
each of the Survey numbers in question,
but I shall shew that the average old
assessment of Rs 6-12-8 could not be
considered as the true old assessment of
the fields in question. The average old
assessment of Rs 6-12-8 is the average of
assessments of all kinds of lands put
together, (i.e) good, ordinary, bad, and if it
were apportioned on the bad lands of
this village, the old assessment of such bad
lands alone will be much less than the
average old assessment of all kinds of
lands put together. The appellants' lands
being situated in the farthest end of the
village and subject to submersion cannot
but be treated as bad, and therefore
their old assessment per acre must
necessarily be less than Rs 6-12-8
per acre. To exemplify my statement

I beg to note in the margin the different wet rates per acre of land in the adjoining hamlet of Settiyapuram which was formerly held under 'Taram faisal' System. From

Taram	Rate per acre Rs. a - p.
1 ———	6 - " - "
2 ———	5 - 10 - 4
3 ———	5 - 4 - 8
4 ———	4 - 15 - 1
5 ———	4 - 9 - 5
6 ———	4 - 3 - 10

these figures, it will be seen that the average wet assessment of the 4th 5th and 6th Tarams which might be the tarams of the bad lands of this hamlet comes to Rs 4-9-0. Adopting this figure as what it would be the old average assessment of ^{the} lands of Mulangudi recommended by me for reduction, the assessment of Rs 6 per acre as recommended by me will be higher than what would be their old assessment and I therefore beg to recommend again reduction of classification of S. nos 68, 69, 70, 71 and 75 from

4-2 to 3-3 and of S. nos 72 and 73 from 3-2 to 3-3 (ie) a reduction of assessment to Rs 6 per acre.

Resolution

Submitted to Government, with reference to its order No. 1599-Mis dated 28th April 1896.

2 As directed by Government, the Board has caused the petitioner's lands to be carefully inspected by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of No. V Party, and the result of his inspection is contained in his reports read above.

3 The petitioner's complaint of heavy assessment relates only to his wet lands, and the Assistant Commissioner states that these lands lie in Survey numbers 99, 108, 110, 117, 120, 122, 125, 103, 104, 109, 77, 68, 70 and 75. The rough patta filed by the petitioner, however, shows that

the that some of his wet lands were also
to in S. Nos. 113, 114, 115 and 123, of which the
Assistant Commissioner makes no mention.

That officer will be requested to state
whether the omission of these numbers from
the list given in the margin of para 4 of
his report dated 5th June 1896 No. $\frac{171}{13}$ is
due to a mistake in copying or to the lands
being no longer in the occupation of the
petitioners.

4. It is true, as stated by the petitioners,
that his village is situated at the tail end
of the Pattaravanar, a branch of the
Sholashudamamigar, and is the last of
the villages irrigated by it; but the irrigation
has been placed in the first class and the
Assistant Commissioner states that the
classification cannot be altered.

5. With regard to the classification of
soils, it appears that, originally, fields
nos 68, 70 and 75 were classified as Second
Sort Regar clay (III-2), and assessed at

Rs

Rs 7 per acre, while the remaining wet
fields of the petitioners were classed as
Second Sort, Regar loam (IV-2); but that
at the appeal hearing, the Deputy Commissioner
No. II Party changed the classification of the
former lands to IV-2 without inspecting them
and without ^{recording} ~~reaching~~ any reasons for the
change. The Assistant Commissioner, who
has twice inspected the Surface and Subsoils
of the land and compared the same with
those of lands adjoining them on the South
and the West, is strongly of opinion that
these numbers as well as 71 belong to clayey
and not to loamy Series; and that their
original classification as III-2 was correct,
so far as the character of the soils was
concerned. But as these fields as well as
fields nos 69, 72 and 73 are liable to submerse
to a great depth for several months in ^{the} that
year, he recommends that the classification
of all the lands referred to - viz. 68, 69, 70, 71,
72, 73 and 75 - should be reduced to class
III-3, the rate of assessment for which
is

is Rs 6 per acre. The effect of this reduction will be a decrease of Rs 12-12-0 on petitioner's wet holding, and Rs 50-5-0 on other holdings in S. nos 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 75.

If this relief is given, there will be no increase by Settlement on petitioner's patta.

The Board supports the Assistant Commissioner's recommendation.

6. With respect to the remaining wet lands in the petitioner's patta, which have been classified as IV-2, the Assistant Commissioner considers that their classification is fair, as they all lie in the Centre of the Village and around the Village site and as they suffer from no kind of disadvantage; and the Board sees no reason to question the correctness of his opinion.

7. As regards the petitioner's contention that the value of the half-net produce on his lands is only Rs 4 per acre, the
Assistant

Assistant Commissioner observes, that the documents on which the petitioner bases his calculation are loose Casuarina leaves which give no details of the extent of land cropped and are therefore unreliable. Reference is solicited in this connection to the remarks of the Assistant Commissioner in para 7 of his report dated 11th September 1895 No. 264 read in Board's Proceedings No. 5386 dated 10th October 1895 under appeal.

8. The increase by Settlement on petitioner's patta was not 26 per cent, as stated by him. The petitioner has taken for purposes of comparison the assessment (Rs 143-3-2) on his wet lands as per patta of Fasli 1297; but including subsequent changes, the assessment on his wet lands, as per revenue accounts of Fasli 1302, the year preceding the Settlement, was Rs 164-4-8 and the increase by Settlement was therefore only
9

9 per cent. Even this increase will,
as already stated, disappear and the
assessment will be reduced to Rs 164, if
the recommendation in para 5 is
sanctioned.

(True Copy and Extract)

P. V. Imiwaciar
Secretary

To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

The Assistant Commissioner in
charge of No. II Party.

Exd
4/3/97

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. S.

approved but the
RD had to be asked to
take the 27 Comm
explanation.

88

24/97

To The Board of Revenue (Rs) 470
with

a Petitioner (Para 2)
with Encl to his father
retd

c 1/16/97
24/4/97

assessment.
Read again 90 No 1599 dated
28th April 1896
Read also C. A. 2098 of 97

Exd

The recommendation
contained in para 5 of the Board
read above is approved
and a reduction of Rs 12-12-
in the assessment on the petition
withholding is sanctioned.
2. The petitioner's ^{will be} referred
to the Board of Revenue which has
received orders on the subject
of his petition.

1/31/97. 30. 3/97.

Exd

The petitioner complains
of heavy assessment imposed
on his lands during the settle-
ment of Bangalore and his petition
was referred to the Board of Revenue
for report in the 40 read again
at the top. The current is the ref.

the Board of Revenue which submits inspection reports of the petitioners' lands by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of No II Party. The case is clearly put by the Board. It appears that the Dy Commr changed the classification of petitioner's fields Nos 68, 70 & 75 from III.2 to IV.2 without inspecting them and without recording any reasons for the change. The Assistant Commissioner also finds that these fields as well as others which do not belong to the petitioners are liable to subversion for several months in the year and recommends that this classification should be reduced to class III.3, the rate of assessment for which is Rs 6 per acre. The effect of this reduction will be a decrease of Rs 12-12-0 in petitioner's wet holding and Rs 50-5-0 in other holdings. The Board supports this recommendation. The other allegations of the petitioners have not been made out.

1/11/11

A most strange proceeding. Shd. not have been requested to obtain the Dy Commr's explanation
 1/11/11. 30/3/11
 Yes. I am to know to know the most curious thing ever done very careful
 24/1/11

Petition for reduction of assessment

Read again G.O. No. 1599 dated 28th April 1896

Read also C. N. 2098 of 11

Secy
 (From order)

G.O. min No. 1840 of 5th April '97

The recommendation contained in para 5 of the Board's order read above is approved.

2. The Board will obtain and submit for the order of Govt the explanation of the Dy Commr No II Party for having at the hearing of petitioner's appeal changed the classification of Shs 68 70 & 75 in petitioner's holding without inspecting them and without recording any reasons for the change.

3. The petitioner will be referred to the Board of Revenue which has received order on the subject of his petition.

The Bd of Rev (R.S.)

Petition (para 3)
 with reference to his petition
 26-7-8-97

K.R.
 3/4/97

1/5/11